

Beirut Asks U.S. to Redeploy Marines to South to Aid Army

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Lebanon has asked for some of the U.S. Marines in Beirut to be shifted south along the coast to help the Lebanese Army extend its authority, White House officials said.

They said Thursday that the request, which arrived this week, would be studied. But White House and State Department officials said that, in light of the commitment to Congress to keep 1,600 marines in Beirut, they doubted that the proposal would be accepted.

The United States hopes that the Lebanese government and the various factions will announce a security accord shortly allowing the Lebanese Army and the police to widen their authority. Under the accord, Beirut International Airport would be declared a neutral zone.

Such arrangements would ease pressure on marines at the airport and make attacks less likely. But U.S. officials said there was no intention of using an improvement in the situation as justification for early withdrawal.

"The president wants to stay in Lebanon until there is stability and until there is a plan for the withdrawal of foreign forces," a White House official said.

Beagle Channel: Alfonsin's Biggest Foreign Issue

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

USHUAIA, Argentina — The single-engine plane bounced in the gusty winds as it circled near the three small islands in the mouth of the Beagle Channel at the tip of South America.

The craggy, wooded islands — Pictón, Lennox and Nueva — lay in misty tranquility below, a pastoral scene that seemed to belie a territorial dispute with Chile that Argentine officials say is the most explosive foreign issue facing the new government of President Raúl Alfonsin.

The two countries almost went to war over the islands in 1978, and today squads of torpedo boats still face off in the Beagle Channel, a 125-mile-long (200-kilometer-long) body of water that cuts dramatically among Andean peaks to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The Argentine boats steam out of this town, a booming frontier settlement nestled on a fjord in the channel. Chile's come from Puerto Williams, a naval station across the channel and several miles east.

To secure its claim, Chile has put a handful of shepherds on the islands, annoying the Argentines. Argentine ships have regularly sailed through Chilean-claimed waters, angering the Chileans.

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U.S. marines in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon pushed a cart carrying sandbags through mud near their Beirut base Friday in an effort to fortify their positions.

AP

Associated Press

UPI

Expelled 8,000

over 8,000 members of Poland's ruling party, the CP, were expelled since October as part of a drive to purify the party, provoked by the independent Central Committee's information that the members had been fulfilling the duties of party members who had admitted and can be expected to do and relate their jobs more closely to the interest of the incumbents had lost the imposition of martial law, now lifted.

Said to Ease Tension

Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic church and Poland's Communist Party, in five hours of talks with the government, had agreed that the trade union, In exchange, the church, political prisoners and abdicated.

It was expected by the government news in the meeting "finally and irreversibly" between the church and state follows several months of harassment following the pope's visit.

Attacks in France

Known as Carlos has been identified, responsibility for the New Year's Eve bombing in the south of France, said Friday.

At the West Berlin office of Arafat's Armed Struggle Organization, he handwriting was that of Carlos, the agency also said that it had learned.

Carlos was in East Berlin. Carlos' real name is Illich Ramirez Sanchez, he has had samples of Carlos' fingerprints. The bombings Saarbrücken's main railroad station and a high-speed train. A third person injured.

Is Arafat Repudiated

Palestinian dissident leader said Friday that his group would not abide by under-Vassar Arafat's leadership, known as Abu Musa, said in a statement this week was illegal because "it's a stand." He said Mr. Arafat, who is the leader of the PLO, had lost a meeting with President Hosni Mubarak.

Mr. Arafat on Tuesday, expelled as a pro-Libyan rebel officer who was in northern Lebanon.

emo in Tapes Probe

State Foreign Relations Committee in 1981 by the general counsel of the Senate, who advised the director of the agency, of other parties before tape.

It was a copy of the General Services in secret taping of telephone conversations, law-enforcement and counterintelligence to James T. Hackett, then an attorney of the agency, to purchase.

House Foreign Affairs Committee has Mr. Wick's surreptitious taping of when he violated government regulations, that he had taped some telephone calls of his staff without informing him of taping conversations.

Executives Resign

Illinois executives of the Chicago Sun announced their resignations Friday, it takes over the newspaper.

The publisher, takes effect Monday, is transferred from Field Enterprise's Chicago company, the Sun-Times and the Sun-Times.

It was announced that Mr. Hoge, the nation's seventh-largest newspaper, is cash. Mr. Hoge was among a group of bid to buy the Sun-Times.

In Will Be Freed

Salvadoran Army captain reported to the judge handling the case said Thursday to the arrest of Captain Edwardo Salvadoran government was trying to cover up. Captain Avila is in custody for the murder of unionists, it was disclosed 30 days for having left the community, Judge Nelson Garcia said.

He gave evidence in the killing of members of the land reform agency. Two Salvadoran to the killing and said another officer

Nears Publication

President Ronald Reagan's National Security will meet with him at the White House on his final report, the presidential

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who has a news conference after the public.

Earlier this week that the panel's report in economic and military and the prosperity in the region in which those 12 members encompass a wide range of interests.

It was Mr. Reagan to produce his report.

John Jr. returned Friday to a job in Syria, where his squadron is based. (AP) Syria, almost a month ago.

of counsel of the Defense Department, Thayer as deputy secretary of defense Thursday, (NYT)

is a nationwide strike Friday just before the "opposite" in the industry, a company

has accepted President Ronald Reagan's offer to meet him on Feb. 1, the White House.

He was arrested Friday for "malicious" and the regional vice president issued by Rome magistrate, 11 others. (UPI) Some American nations will meet Saturday.

Plans for Central America, including Panama, have been accepted by the Foreign Minister.

It is a reduction in the army's strength of their jobs. The government plans to 300 men by 1990, from the present

Glenn Lacks Funds, Cuts Size of Staff

Fund-Raising Campaign Fell Short by \$200,000

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Senator John Glenn, facing financial difficulties in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, will reduce the number of people working at his headquarters, a campaign official said Friday.

The official said that 15 to 20 of the 78 members of the Washington headquarters staff will be laid off and that some of the top-level campaign aides will have to take pay cuts. But the 58 members of the field staff will not be affected, she said.

The campaign raised \$5.7 million in 1983, but fell \$200,000 short of the \$1.5 million the Ohio senator expected to receive during the fourth quarter of the year.

His campaign manager, William White, said that "with the necessary economies and prudent management" Senator Glenn "will be in an excellent position to wage a vigorous and successful campaign during the remainder of 1984."

Quest for Black Votes

Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times reported earlier from Birmingham, Alabama:

Richard Arrington Jr., the first black mayor of Birmingham, endorsed Walter F. Mondale for the Democratic presidential nomination on Thursday. The move dismayed the Minnesotan, who faces a challenge from the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson in his quest for black votes.

Mayor Arrington, who was standing beside Mr. Mondale, said that although Mr. Jackson "is a good friend of mine," the former vice president was receiving the endorsement because "he stands an excellent chance of winning."

"At this point the priority is to win the White House," said Mr. Arrington. His support for Mr. Mondale was declared at a time when the candidate and his aides have grown uneasy about the effect of the Jackson candidacy after his trip to Syria and the release of Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr., the captured Navy flier.

Mr. Arrington, one of the most influential black elected officials in the South, said repeatedly that his "main concern" was decreasing President Ronald Reagan and that Mr. Mondale was the only Democrat who could accomplish this. He said Mr. Reagan had "neglected our cities and left our nation with out any viable urban policy."

"I do not believe that America can endure another four years of such disastrous policies," Mr. Arrington said.

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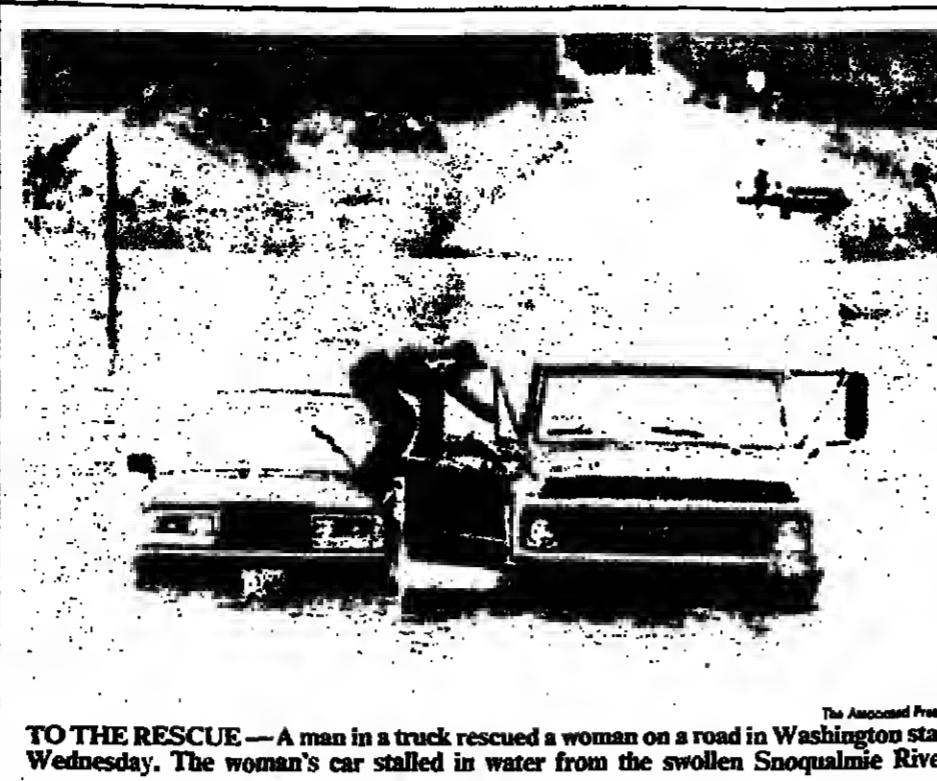
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TO THE RESCUE — A man in a truck rescued a woman on a road in Washington state Wednesday. The woman's car stalled in water from the swollen Snoqualmie River.

EPA Speeds Up Study on Pesticide

Guideline Sought on Cancer-Causing Chemical in Food

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — New spot checks by U.S. federal agencies have found residues of a cancer-causing pesticide in samples of some foods around the country, according to Environmental Protection Agency officials.

The agency is working on an "accelerated basis" to determine whether there is a safe level in foods for the pesticide ethylene dibromide, or EDB, said William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the EPA. States could then use that level as a guideline in deciding whether to ban sales of those foods.

An agency spokesman, Rusty Brashears, said Thursday that it was likely that such a guideline would be issued, perhaps before the end of this month.

"We understand that the ramifications of this are probably very big," Mr. Brashears said. "Depending on what standards we recommend, it could have an impact not only on the products that are now on the shelves, but on the entire grain market in this country and on our export markets. It is a very big public health issue."

The EPA, which is coordinating the environmental agency says it must issue a guideline, rather than mandating a maximum safe level for EDB in foods, because a ruling by the Food and Drug Administration in 1956 exempted grain-fumigating fumigants such as EDB from

officials said that the process would take time.

He also said the agency would decide "as soon as possible" whether it would order an emergency suspension of the use of EDB as a fumigant for stored grain and grain-milling machinery. The agency proposed a cancellation of such uses in September, but because of objections filed by sectors of the grain industry, the cancellation was to be delayed a year or more.

Mr. Brashears cautions, however, that even if the EPA issued an emergency cancellation, a lot of grain fumigated with the pesticide was still "in the pipeline" and could appear on the market for several years.

In the light of recent reports from California and elsewhere indicating detectable levels of EDB in citrus fruit pulp, the agency has broadened its investigation to include citrus products, Mr. Brashears said.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said in a statement Thursday that his agency had started the process of revoking the exemption for such chemicals, but

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Nigeria Sounds an Alarm

Africa's biggest democracy became Africa's biggest dictatorship last weekend. The military overthrew any popularly elected government is a setback for freedom, but it is especially grievous when it occurs in Nigeria.

Nigeria's democratic experiment was prepared with care. The military rulers of the 1970s sponsored a new, federalist system on the U.S. model, right down to political conventions. They hoped it could contain the tribalism and regionalism that defeated the parliamentary form left behind by Britain. For nearly five years, hopes were rewarded.

A milestone passed last summer with the completion of a second round of national elections. Irregularities were not so pervasive as to shadow President Shehu Shagari's reelection mandate — not until ambitious soldiers seized on impatience with corruption and economic decline to produce their coup. The magnitude of the loss is evident in the way the new strongman dismisses trials for the allegedly corrupt. "Nonsense," he calls them.

Corruption has seemed endemic in Nigeria under civilian and military rule alike — hard to avoid when huge oil revenues pour into an underdeveloped nation; in any case, patronage is probably an indispensable tool in stitching a

diverse and conflict-ridden society into a national political system. But corruption has also been a real issue, repelling civic-minded Nigerians. In the end it seems to have undermined what should have been President Shagari's biggest asset — the legitimacy of his rule.

Against that background the proximate cause of Mr. Shagari's demise was his recent austerity budget. That fiscal plan was formulated in the context of debt-rescheduling negotiations with the IMF. No mere change in government can lessen Nigeria's huge debt.

The oil glut has devastated Nigeria's economy. What was a boom three years ago has turned into a \$12 billion deficit in annual oil revenues. Other OPEC countries were hit in the pocketbook; Nigeria, with a far larger population, was hit in the solar plexus.

The alarm that sounded in Nigeria resonates elsewhere. The oil glut, high interest rates and recession are squeezing virtually every economy in the Third World. That is not an environment in which democracy can flourish, no matter how well laid the plans. If America cares about democracy in the rest of Africa, Asia and Latin America, it will have to lend more than its political structure.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cut Aid to Zimbabwe?

The Reagan administration plans to cut economic aid to Zimbabwe by almost half, from \$75 million to \$45 million, apparently because Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has opposed U.S. foreign policy interests on a lengthening list of issues. Most noticed was Zimbabwe's abstention in the Security Council vote to condemn the Soviet attack on flight KAL 007 in September. Then came Zimbabwe's co-sponsorship of a resolution condemning the U.S. action in Grenada. There was also the incident in Harare in which the Foreign Ministry declined to send a representative to a memorial service for the American and French casualties in Beirut on grounds that it had not been appropriately consulted in advance. A State Department tally shows that the Soviet Union votes with the United States at the United Nations more often than does Zimbabwe. Given all the needy people in the world, why aid a government so apparently unsympathetic to one's interests?

There was much initial optimism about the nation-builders who promised to remake a repressive Rhodesia into a stable, democratic and multiracial Zimbabwe, a country that would conceivably offer a model of sorts for the evolution of South Africa. The United States accordingly pledged \$225 million in development aid over three years to help repair an economy ravaged by seven years of civil war. For all of that, the good and sufficient reasons for the initial commitment of aid remain essentially unchanged. The \$225 million was not intended to purchase Zimbabwe's support in the general foreign policy arena. The aid was meant as an investment in regional stability and a gesture of American interest in black Africa's development. No doubt some of Zimbabwe's sovereign actions will continue to be uncomfortable for the United States, as some of America's actions will disturb Zimbabwe. That is the meaning of independence, and it should not be allowed to break a relationship established on more mature grounds.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

war to nurture a democratic experiment. The first two installments went pretty much as planned. Have things changed?

All that has changed is that Mr. Mugabe is playing out his brand of nonalignment. To him Grenada was a symbol of military destabilization by a powerful white neighbor, as though on cue, South Africa has cited the American intervention in Grenada to justify its latest spoiling operation in Angola. Americans saw in the KAL 007 tragedy an issue of international decency; Zimbabwe saw an East-West incident unrelated to its own interests. Mr. Mugabe, it might be recalled, is no friend of the Soviets, they having helped a rival faction during the Rhodesian civil war.

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— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Curiouser and Curiouser

What is going on in the director's office at the U.S. Information Agency? It is not simply that Charles Z. Wick has taped telephone calls without notice to the callers — an offensive and, in some jurisdictions outside Washington, illegal practice, and one redolent of an era of Watergate abuses. He then denied the practice, until it was presented with transcripts and with the word of some of the callers that they had not been informed that the machine was on. Then came the report that Mr. Wick placed some of the taped calls from Florida, it is a felony, in at least some circumstances, to tape telephone calls without due notice. Now comes revelation of a tape transcript bearing cryptic and troubling references to the raising of political money.

There is no reason to think that the whole story is yet out in public view.

Through all of it, Mr. Wick has displayed the same troubling insensitivity to the appearance of things that led him to start the taping against the explicit advice of some of his top aides. He has begrimed the release of information, failed to communicate even retroactively a fitting understanding of what is unacceptable about secret taping, and shown no

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Speed Limit That Pays Off

On the 10th anniversary of its enactment, the national 55-mpg (85 kilometers-per-hour) speed limit — and so do 45,000 to 60,000 people who, according to the Transportation Department, would have been killed without it. America used to average about 55,000 fatal auto accidents a year; since the speed limit dropped from 70 to 55 the figure has dropped into the 40,000-to-50,000 range. That is a welcome side effect from a law passed

— THE CHICAGO SUN-TIMES.

FROM OUR JAN. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Germans Rebut British Critics
BERLIN — The attacks of the British press upon the Kaiser with reference to his New Year's Day speech to his generals has called forth a semi-official denial to the effect that the Emperor talked no politics on that occasion; that he is on perfectly good terms with Prince Bismarck, and that he gave him his usual present at Christmas, this time a picture. It is true, however, that the Kaiser referred to the article by General von Schleicher in the "Deutsch Revue," which was the usual sort of article written for magazines in Germany by officers who take up the pen, namely, along the lines: "Be ready! Keep your swords sharp and your powder dry. Beware of the British!"

1934: Plan May Open Soviet Market
MOSCOW — A vast expansion of Soviet industry by 1937, with emphasis on consumption goods, textiles and foods in completion of the second five-year plan, has been approved by the Politburo. The new plan will probably open the Soviet market for United States automobiles, tractors, machinery and railroad equipment, which will mount into many millions. Under the program, 5,000 kilometers of railroads will be electrified; 9,500 kilometers of new trackage will be built; and two canals from the Volga to Moscow will be constructed. The five-year plan will completely liquidate illiteracy and introduce seven-year compulsory education throughout the Soviet Union.

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The Kissinger Report May Come Too Late

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The deadline for the report of Henry Kissinger's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America was advanced from Feb. 1 to Jan. 10. Mr. Kissinger told us in October, because he wanted it done before the return of Congress. President Reagan's State of the Union address and the first slate of presidential primaries — "so we don't become a part of the partisan political process."

Mr. Kissinger's deaf hand guarantees a grand conceptual design for the long haul, masterfully manipulated to give every advocate of conflicting viewpoints something to cling to.

But will it do? For Central America, and for Ronald Reagan, what the Scowcroft commission did for the MX missile is to ignore not only that the administration is violently at odds with rising congressional dissent and the best reading of public sentiment. It is to ignore, as well, that the administration itself is deeply divided.

Such key congressional critics as Representative Michael Barnes, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, respond that Congress will not vote covert financing without a lot more evidence that the administration has given diplomacy an honest try. Meanwhile, the Kissinger blueprint may be lost amid fresh reminders, while eyes are riveted on the plight of the marines in Lebanon, that the Reagan administration has a big foreign policy problem much closer to home, with no easy solution.

The Washington Post.



Words Alone Don't Stop Death Squads

By Richard Millett

EDWARDSVILLE, Illinois — Can the United States stop the death squads in El Salvador? That would take more than words. Difficult, concrete actions would be needed, involving major risks for both Washington and San Salvador.

A chorus of U.S. officials has denounced the death squads in recent weeks. El Salvador's armed forces have joined in, declaring that death squads aid the guerrillas. These denunciations are significant, but the squads have had no difficulty surviving previous rhetorical attacks.

From time to time they curtail activities in response to U.S. criticism, but the squads and the network that supports them remain intact, ready for revival whenever the extreme right felt that times were propitious. The death squads are more a symptom than a cause of El Salvador's problems. Political violence has long been familiar in the region. In the 1930s the military killed 20,000 suspects as part of a campaign to eliminate a few hundred Communists. This attitude persists, expressed in the right-wing slogan that it is "better to prevent than to cure" — meaning, better to kill a potential subversive before he can take up arms.

Such attitudes combined with the mates of a protracted struggle against a Soviet-inspired international communist conspiracy to bring Marxist-Leninist doctrine to the U.S. doorstep. But the partisan political process" that Mr. Kissinger wanted to keep out is real — and unshaking.

Members of Congress running for office — and their constituents — are not thinking over the long term. They are seeing pictures of a strategically vital Cuscatlan bridge in El Salvador blown up by rebels who met no real resistance from government forces. They are reading of rock-bottom morale in even the supposedly crack, U.S.-trained government units.

They are hearing about Reagan administration plans for heavy increases in military aid to an army that just lost a record 100 of its men when an army garrison was overrun by the rebels, and temporarily held, for the first time in four years of civil war.

Meantime, right-wing "death squads" remain an offence to human rights, in the face of high-level warnings from Washington that if the Salvadoran government fails to crack down on the killing, the United States Congress will crack down on the Salvadoran government.

The congressional mood is sour. Critics say they will not vote more money until the army proves itself to be more effective. Guerrilla successes are actually increasing congressional resistance to the aid that the Reagan administration says is necessary to make the army more effective.

A comparable Catch-22 confounds Nicaraguan policy. The administration wants covert funds to finance a counterrevolution, ostensibly to interdict or deter Nicaraguan aid for the Salvadoran rebels. But battle reports suggest that either the U.S.-sponsored counterrevolution is not discouraging aid for Salvadoran rebels, or the rebels don't need it.

The answer to this from the administration is that the guerrillas seem to do so much better than our guerrillas?"

— HOWARD BLOCK

believe that U.S. critics can be mollified by a few cosmetic changes. In this, too, the Salvadorans have learned from past experience. All that is required, they believe, is that the level of violence should drop for a while, a few officers should be transferred or retired (or, in extreme cases, arrested and charged, but never actually tried) and the government should give ritual assent to the need to end violence on both the left and the right.

Many Salvadorans find it hard to take U.S. pronouncements on right-wing violence seriously. President Carter cut off aid in December 1980, but Salvadorans recall the speed with which he resumed and even increased aid in January 1981 when the left launched a major offensive.

They also point to President Reagan's veto of the legislation making presidential certification of human rights progress in El Salvador a condition for continuing aid, and to his unsubstantiated speculations concerning possible left-wing involvement in death squad killings.

To many Salvadorans all this is evidence that Washington's attacks on human rights abuses are designed for domestic consumption and are not to be taken too seriously.

Many on the Salvadoran right believe that U.S. critics can be mollified by a few cosmetic changes. In this, too, the Salvadorans have learned from past experience. All that is required, they believe, is that the level of violence should drop for a while, a few officers should be transferred or retired (or, in extreme cases, arrested and charged, but never actually tried) and the government should give ritual assent to the need to end violence on both the left and the right.

Breaking the grip of the death squads and purging their supporters from positions of power would require four basic conditions:

First, there must be clear evidence of Washington's determination. The administration must make clear that stopping the death squads is an absolute necessity, not simply a desirable outcome. This must become the primary focus of dealings with the Salvadoran government and military — not just a rider attached to other policies for political reasons.

Second, there must be communication firmly and consistently by all sectors of the administration and their supporters. All remarks from Washington must make clear that this is a first priority — more important even than curbing Central American influence in Central America.

Third, there has to be patience and perseverance. Elimination of the death squads will not come easily; Salvadoran authorities will try every possible subterfuge. The social and political conditions that produced them are the products of centuries of injustice and repression. They cannot be undone in a few months.

Finally, ending the reign of terror would require a willingness to take serious risks. It must be clear to the Salvadoran military that the United States is prepared to cut or suspend its aid, risking significant military successes by the far left.

It must be repeatedly and publicly stated — and, if possible, incorporated into binding legislation — that El Salvador will lose U.S. support if its right-wing violence continues unabated. Such a policy would reduce U.S. flexibility and open opportunities for the left. But U.S. credibility on this issue has been so severely damaged by past actions that nothing less would have the necessary effect.

The administration's actions have yet to measure up to its rhetoric. Its words indicate a growing commitment to curbing death squad activities, but serious questions remain about its unity, patience and willingness to take risks. At this critical moment, such partial commitments are a recipe for ultimate disaster.

The writer, professor of history at New York University, was a national security adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Taiwan and Security

Regarding the report "The Sea Did Not Swallow Taiwan" (HT, Dec. 21) by Michael Parks:

Since the nuclear option is not viable, Taiwan needs a qualitative edge in conventional forces to offset Beijing's vastly superior numbers and nuclear capabilities and to maintain creditable deterrence. While the current balance is not unfavorable, the trend is deteriorating due to severe restrictions on Taiwan's ability to obtain high-performance aircraft and otherwise to update its military technology. Not the least of these restraints is the recently announced U.S. intention to limit both the quality and the quantity of military sales.

As regards reunification, my understanding of our government's position is that negotiation will not be productive until the underlying economic, political and social conditions of the two sides become roughly equivalent, so that reunification would not be at the expense of the people of Taiwan. With that, and Beijing's ac-

Invasive Nicaragua Isn't On

By McGeorge Bundy

NEW YORK — Is invasion of Nicaragua a possibility that the U.S. government should wish to keep open? As the Kissinger commission gets ready to report, there are alarming indications that bad history may be about to produce bad recommendations on point.

Some commission members apparently believe that President John F. Kennedy surrendered a valuable card when he gave conditional assurances against a military invasion of Cuba at the climax of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. They think this "mistake" should not be repeated in the current case of Nicaragua.

A look at what Kennedy really thought and said may be helpful.

The essence of the understanding that ended the acute phase of the missile crisis is not to be found in any document jointly approved by the United States and the Soviet Union — no such document exists — but in the messages exchanged on Oct. 27 and 28, 1962, which were published in full at the time.

Kennedy's offer "to give assurances against any invasion of Cuba" was conditioned on the establishment of effective arrangements through the United Nations "to ensure the carrying out and continuation" of the reciprocal Soviet commitment to remove the missiles and not introduce such weapons into Cuba again.

The assurances thus conditioned were never formally given because Fidel Castro overruled UN inspection. The removal of the missiles was verified, with Soviet cooperation by intense U.S. aerial photography.

The absence of formal assurances against invasion did not mean that it remained a live option. Barring the extreme provocation of the missiles, he had no intention whatever of invading Cuba. He found it obvious that if the assurances could help get the missiles out of Cuba, they should be provided; it was not a concession but a statement of a position he already held. To him, the internal repression and external adventurism of Cuba required U.S. opposition but not an invasion.

On Nov. 20, when it was obvious that there would be no UN supervision, he made the distinction clear: "We will not, of course, abandon the political, economic and other efforts of this hemisphere to halt subversion from Cuba, nor our purpose and hope that the Cuban people shall some day be truly free. But these policies are very different from any intent to launch a military invasion of the island." Kennedy knew what the American people would say if they were openly asked to endorse an invasion of Cuba.

What he understood in 1962 and 1963 is even more true today. In the absence of a provocation equal to that of the missiles of 1962, an invasion of Cuba is quite simply out of bounds from the standpoint of the best interests of the United States.

In an open society, what is obvious from home cannot be hidden from others. Any threat to invade Cuba would be an evident bluff that could only strengthen Fidel Castro — first by arousing his people against the United States and then when the emptiness of the bluff was exposed.

A good deal of nonsense is propagated about Mr. Castro's ability to threaten sea-lanes and about the menace of his modern aircraft. Mr. Castro knows, even if alarmists in the United States do not, that the one sure way to lose his job would be to attack the United States directly. These are empty and unworthy fears.

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In an open society, what is done at home cannot be hidden from others. Any threat to invade Cuba would be an evident bluff that could strengthen Fidel Castro — far from arousing his people against the United States and then when the emptiness of the bluff was exposed.

A good deal of nonsense is propagated about Mr. Castro's ability to threaten sea-lanes and about the menace of his modern aircraft. Mr. Castro knows, even if alarmists in the United States do not, that the surest way to lose his job would be to attack the United States directly.

Is Nicaragua different? Only in sense that a U.S. military invasion there would be even less justified than in Cuba. It would be a self-inflicted wound whose permanent would be soundly punished by American voters at the next available opportunity. Thus, threats of invasion must be empty and can only strengthen the Sandinist left.

The controlling issues in Central America are political, not military. The kinds of U.S. strength that can sensibly be applied there are not those that are politically supportive at home and politically effective in the scene. Invasion meets neither.

An invasion of Nicaragua could be justified only if there is a military threat to the United States. But it totally clear that no one is going to make war on the United States from Central America. That is something genuinely easy in thinking about the area in such terms.

The writer, professor of history at New York University, was a senior security adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

PARIS — The Communist-led General Confederation of Labor (CGT) held a peaceful protest march through central Paris on Friday night, a day after rival groups of workers battled at the Talbot car plant at Poissy, a Paris suburb.

The marchers demanded more negotiations with management over a return to work at the factory, which has produced no cars for a month because of a bitter strike over job reductions.

With the bulk of the 17,000 workers laid off without pay, small numbers of senior personnel assessed the damage done to the plant by the clashes, mainly North African immigrants, and workers trying to restart production. Riot police were finally sent in to end the disturbance.

Management said 121 persons were hurt by flying bolts, tools and pieces of car bodies. It closed the factory, part of the Peugeot group, further notice. Informed sources said management hoped

the shutdown would allow temps to cool and permit a phased return to work next week.

Management sources said first estimates put the damage to the plant at around 8 million francs (\$1 million).

The Talbot conflict has embarrassed the Socialist government, which is encouraging industry to modernize while trying to minimize layoffs. Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy discussed employment and industrial policy with leading ministers, but no firm decisions were made, political sources said. He later raised the possibility of two-year retraining contracts on full pay for workers who lose their jobs.

The government is expected to meet union leaders next week to discuss its ideas. The Talbot dispute has widened the gulf between rival union groupings, principally the CGT and the Socialist-leaning French Democratic Labor Confederation, which took the hardest line in opposing layoffs at the plant.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Getty Museum Getting Richer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MALIBU, California — The J. Paul Getty Museum, the richest museum in the United States and probably the world, will be even richer as a result of the deal announced Wednesday under which Pennzoil Co. and Gordon P.



Duccio's painting of the crucifixion.

Getty, the late oil tycoon's young son, will buy the Los Angeles-based Getty Oil Co.

Texaco announced Friday that it would acquire the 11.8 percent of the Getty Oil stock held by the museum for \$125 a share, or a total of about \$1.16 billion. (Details on page 7.) Until recently, the Getty shares, which make up the bulk of the museum's endowment, have been selling in the \$80 range. The deal means that the Malibu museum should be sitting on a trust worth about \$2 billion if the purchase is completed.

The Getty Trust must spend about \$80 million a year — or 4.25 percent of the current market value of its holdings growing out of the original endowment, according to federal tax law.

In 1976, when J. Paul Getty died, he left oil stocks then valued at about \$700 million to his Malibu museum, which specializes in Greek and Roman antiquities, French decorative art and European paintings.

■ Getty Purchase Fought

Meanwhile, Graham Heathcote of the Associated Press reported from London:

An early 14th-century painting of the crucifixion of Jesus by Duccio di Buoninsegna will leave England for California in July unless \$2.7 million can be raised through public donations.

The name of the seller remains a secret, but the London art dealer Hugh Leggatt said Wednesday: "There is no question at all that Malibu is where it's going. The cost is extremely high, but the picture must be saved if we are to have any pride at all in our great cultural possessions."

The Getty Museum has already scooped up at least \$50 million worth of art works in Europe, dismayed museum curators unable to match its spending power.

Some British art and conservation specialists are urging tougher laws to stop the drain or greater tax concessions to help owners meet repair bills on their stately homes — the usual reason for selling works of art.

Last month, Britain's arts minister, Lord Gowrie, announced that he was delaying export of the Duccio for seven months to give British museums a chance to buy it. Works of art worth more than £8,000 (\$11,344) or more than 50 years old need an export license.

The Duccio crucifixion has been in Britain since at least 1854. The family of the Earl of Crawford and Balaclava acquired it in 1863, but sold it at a Christie's auction in 1976 for £1 million. The purchaser sold it to the Getty Museum last year for £1,798,800, as was later revealed by the Arts Ministry. If a British collection buys the picture, there will be another £120,000 to pay because of British sales tax. There is no tax on exported art.

Paris Dealers Catching On, Sort of, to Promotion

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Things are moving in the French art and antique trade. Traditionally secretive, the dealers suddenly feel the urge to be in the news. During the past two months, one book about the profession has appeared and there have been two monographs, one financed by a dealer and the other written by one. The result is informative — if not always in the way the sponsors intended.

The book about the profession, "Etre Antiquaire" (Dealing Antiques), written by

as wonderful human beings — perceptive, sensitive, cultivated. These are couched in simple language.

"Etre Antiquaire" derives its art market significance from the dealers who have backed it. One can see what tempted some of the very young ones, little-known outside their Lilliputian Parisian holes, as the writer might put it. Dealers and experts of international repute, such as Félix Marcilhac, the Art Deco specialist, may also have considered the exercise useful because of the element of fashion and literary pretense that plays a considerable role in their trade.

But most of the dealers of international repute must have been moved by different considerations. Five of the seven dealers in top-quality French furniture who operate as a loosely-knit group called "Antiquaires à Paris" figure in the book. They include Didier Aaron, perhaps the most farsighted of all French dealers, whose business extends on both sides of the Atlantic. His specialty does not require such Left-Bank-style literature.

More surprising still is the presence of Jean Nicolet and Georges Lefèuvre, who deal in expensive European porcelain of the 17th and 18th century. Both are at the top of their profession — as experts in their field and in terms of the quality of their wares and clients. They are no-nonsense dealers from the most traditional-minded section of the French middle class. Their clients are either rich and conservative Frenchmen or foreigners — and would not be impressed by the text on the jacket and in bigger print.

The same applies to Jacques Kugel, who sells highly important Baroque silver and precious objects of the 17th and 18th centuries, or to Jacqueline Boccardo, a specialist in medieval sculpture. For Charles Ratton, a dealer who probably played a greater role than any other in the diffusion of African art in post-World War I Europe, the need to be in this book is difficult to see. Ratton was

buying and selling African art when hardly anybody knew anything about it, and was still a major figure in the late 1970s. Now in his mid-80s, he is retired.

At the other end of the scale, Jean-Michel Beurdeley, who sells Tang pottery to Japanese collectors and Far Eastern sculpture to U.S. museums and spends much of his time between Thailand, New York and London, is just as unlikely to have thought he would be adding much to his reputation, or targeting clients. He is the son of Michel Beurdeley, an internationally known expert on Chinese porcelain and author of many reference books on the subject. That is enough to know anybody who matters in the field.

It all leaves one plausible motivation that could be shared by all: The need to make a statement in book form, just like auction houses — which issue season review books every year. Alas, dealers cannot release sales figures — the tax collector lurks in the background, the people they bought from would come and get them, and the next potential vendor of any item would ask three times the price. Neither can they say anything about the collectors — if they don't want to lose clients instantly. So they just chose to say nothing in 248 pages of glossy art paper.

One alternative for them might be to publish someone's book on a subject of interest to them. Maurice Segura, who appears in "Etre Antiquaire" has chosen that option. A monograph by Patricia Lemmonier on Adam Weisweiler, the great Louis XVI cabinetmaker, carries Segura's name — over the title on the jacket and in bigger print.

The book started off as an academic dissertation by a young student. It still reads like working notes slapped together — there is biographical data, some brief considerations of style and very little of any practical use. It is often difficult to understand what the plates relate to. Still, rich clients will identify what they bought here and there. Potential vendors will

take notice. The most sophisticated card for a professional might well turn out to be the sponsorship of such a book.

Writing such a book is better still, but time-consuming. Florence Camard, the wife and business partner of the Art Nouveau and Art Deco expert Jean-Pierre Camard, has published an essay called simply "Ruhmann." Jacques-Emile Ruhmann, the designer and cabinetmaker, was a key figure in the development of the Art Deco movement. All the documentation relevant to Ruhmann's career has survived, and Florence Camard clearly has it at her fingertips. Moreover she was allowed by the family to borrow Ruhmann's record of all the models he designed, with the dimensions of each specimen or the men employed in his workshop executed in a given veneer. This makes it possible to say which pieces made in Ruhmann's style can be rightly described as being by him, and which others are contemporary imitations.

Alas, this vital record is missing in the book — Florence Camard says she hopes to publish it separately. The text has been cut down to an interesting introduction that barely allows the author to bring in the basic facts. The photographic documentation, equally interesting, is too fragmented. The result is a coffee-table book written and illustrated in the manner of French photo-journalism. At least, it is well done. An English-language version, which seems indicated, might offer the opportunity to expand it.

There seems little doubt that such efforts will be refined as time goes on. The French trade has all the dynamism so sadly lacking in the outdated Paris auction system.

As it braces itself for the internationalization of the market, which is only just beginning, it is bound to borrow more and more from the public-relations techniques developed over the years by the English auction houses.

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AUCTION SALES

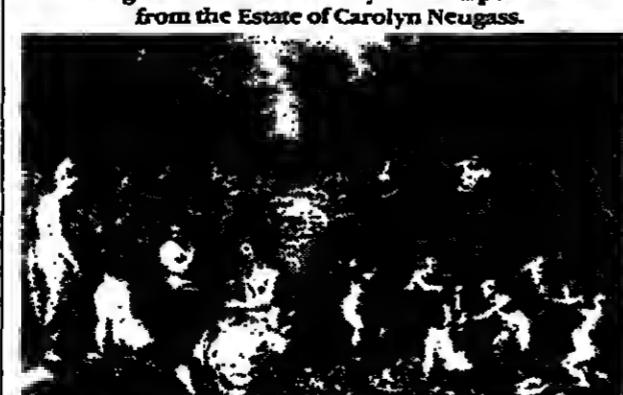
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Oil on panel 29 1/2 x 43 inches (75 x 109 cm)

This sale will offer a superb selection of Louis XIV and Louis XVI furniture by David Roentgen, L.H. Roser, J.B. Le Large, Jean-Baptiste Tillard, S. Ober, Hubert Hansen, Etienne Avelin; Louis XV and Louis XVI clocks by Buzzi, Jacques Boucher, Lepautre, Louis Pierre Bisson, Ridel, Robin.

The sale will also include fine Italian, German and English furniture decorations and silver by Paul Storr, Daniel Smith, Robert Sharp and John S. Hunt.

Paintings include works by Francois Boucher, Giovanni-Francesco Bruglia, Cornelis Jacobsz, Delft, Master of the Female Half Lengths, Hendrik Mommers, George Morland, August Querfurt, John Vanderbank, Hendrik van Balen & Jan Brueghel the Younger, Frans Pourbus, Egbert van Heemskerk, Hubert Robert.

Also included will be the Neugass Collection of

18th-century Meissen primarily produced between 1710 and 1750. The 75 (approx.) lots will include examples of Böttger stoneware, as well as pieces by Herold and Reincke.

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Exhibition:
"ENFANTS DU PASSE"
until March 4, 1984

By Iver Peterson

New York Times Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — Adobe, the oldest and once the cheapest permanent building material in the Southwest United States, is enjoying a new renaissance.

Houses of adobe, unbaked earth-oven blocks, are rising in communities from western Texas to southern California, wherever the weather is fairly dry and sunny.

"It's not something as startling as suddenly fast growth," said Joe Tibbets, publisher of Adobe, Today's Earthbuilder magazine. "It's more of a renaissance, in the sense that since the late 1970s and the advent of passive solar technology there have been a lot more people combining the old ways of laying up very thick walls and the new technology of high-efficiency window glazing.

"There seems to be something in the American psyche that likes that cave-like security and wants all those electronics, too."

Figures on the size and dollar volume of the adobe industry are hard to come by, Tibbets noted, since the industry is not organized and anyone with a mixture of mud and straw and a form to pour it into can produce the bricks in his back yard.

The most recent survey, in 1981, found that 4 million adobe bricks were made by commercial yards and sold in New Mexico, with typical adobe houses using 3,500 to 6,000 bricks. Southern California, which is second to New Mexico in adobe construction, produced 2 million bricks, Tibbets said.

The price of an adobe brick at the yard runs from 24 cents to 39 cents.

As with other adaptations of poor people's housing, from carriage houses in Washington's fashionable Georgetown district to log chalets in Vermont's ski country, adobe construction is being spearheaded by middle-class people for whom a home is a statement and not just a place to stay.

"A kid who came up from the barrio would never build his house

Stuhls; a "Self-Portrait" by the 17th-century Neapolitan painter Luca Giordano; a pastel portrait by Rosalba Carriera of "Sir William Morrice" whose sister was an ancestor of the current owner, and the "Portrait of the Hon. Joshua Proby" and his sister Elizabeth (1765) by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Among contemporary works of art are "A Mosque at Ciflikoyou, Turkey" (1965) by Euan Uglow

and a watercolor related to a sculpture "Reclining Figure" (1938 and 1939) both by Henry Moore, formerly in the collection of the art historian Kenneth Clark.

Chinese export porcelains are also well represented, as are curiosities such as the "Manuscript of a Hunting Song by George Frederick Handel" (from Adlington Hall, Cheshire), a 1650 German case or a portrait of a young artist sketching, which one is tempted to see as a youthful self-portrait.

"Dutch and Flemish Old Master Paintings," Johnny Van Haeften, 13 Old Duke Street, St. James's, SW1, to Jan. 28.

the Southwest 400 years ago by the arriving Spanish adventurers, who gave them a name corrupted from the Arabic *al-tobr*, meaning "brick."

Modern adobe building follows the same principles, although gaining acceptance these days has been tricky. Building codes and insurance policies were slow in coming, and even today adobe's partisans are locked in battle with traditional builders over thermal and insulating properties.

These days adobe bricks are made with varying amounts of an asphalt emulsion added to help harden the brick and protect it against its greatest enemy, water, which is always trying to soak back into the mud. Because of this, modern adobe buildings are usually covered with a cement plaster tinted with the characteristic rich brown desert color.

It is a sign of adobe's status that this colored plaster is increasingly appearing on two-story houses with suspiciously sharp lines and narrow walls, pithy adobe for those who want the look without all the mud.

Adobe houses are enjoying a renaissance in the U.S. Southwest.

Terence Moore/The New York Times

CURRENCY

INTEREST
Currency Deposits

Interest Rates

NYSE Most Actives									
ATT w/	Vol.	Nish	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.			
ATT	4,641	15%	18%	19%	+1%				
ATT	4,248	45%	45%	44%	+1%				
RCA	2,979	27%	30%	30%	+2%				
GE/Coil	2,201	27%	30%	30%	+2%				
Mer. +	10019	32%	34%	34%	+2%				
Unocal	1,867	34%	35%	35%	+2%				
AT&T	1,743	25%	25%	25%	+2%				
K mart	1,473	25%	25%	25%	+2%				
Int'l Harv	1,356	25%	25%	25%	+2%				
U.S. Steel	1,231	25%	25%	25%	+2%				
Philip Morris	1,144	25%	25%	25%	+2%				
Tandy	1,078	32%	32%	32%	+2%				

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.				
Indus.	126.45	126.25	127.15	126.54	+1.6				
Trans.	134.44	134.45	132.49	132.42	+2.0				
Uff.	512.00	517.03	508.04	514.02	+1.9				
Comp.	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	+1.1				
Trans.	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	+1.1				
Finance	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	+1.1				
Utilities	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	+1.1				
Finance	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	+1.1				
Finance	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	+1.1				

NYSE Index									
Nish	Low	Close	Chg.						
Composite	97.71	97.71	97.71	+0.57					
Industrials	112.97	112.95	112.97	+0.35					
Trans.	108.14	108.12	108.12	+0.23					
Utilities	105.14	105.14	105.14	+0.14					
Finance	97.78	97.78	97.78	+0.29					
Finance	97.78	97.78	97.78	+0.29					
Finance	97.78	97.78	97.78	+0.29					
Finance	97.78	97.78	97.78	+0.29					
Finance	97.78	97.78	97.78	+0.29					

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. 6 p.m.
137,590,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.
159,990,000
Prev. Consolidated Close
184,269,304

Tables include the following prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Dories									
Advanced	241								
Declined	212								
Unchanged	22								
Total	263								
New Highs	3								
New Lows	2								
Volume up	1,793,930								
Volume down	41,725,140								

NASDAQ Index									
Class	Per.	Vol.	Nish	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.	Week	Year
Class A	200	200	200	200	200	+0.00	+0.00	200	200
Class B	172	172	172	172	172	+0.00	+0.00	172	172
Class C	163	163	163	163	163	+0.00	+0.00	163	163
Composite	221	221	221	221	221	+0.00	+0.00	221	221
Finance	222	222	222	222	222	+0.00	+0.00	222	222
Insurance	223	223	223	223	223	+0.00	+0.00	223	223
Utilities	224	224	224	224	224	+0.00	+0.00	224	224
Trans.	225	225	225	225	225	+0.00	+0.00	225	225

AMEX Most Actives									
Vol.	Nish	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.				
Cyrus	258	258	258	258	+0.00	+0.00			
WorldB	278	278	278	278	+0.00	+0.00			
ExpoCI	258	258	258	258	+0.00	+0.00			
Trans.	258	258	258	258	+0.00	+0.00			
Trans.	172	172	172	172	+0.00	+0.00			
Heizler	152	152	152	152	+0.00	+0.00			
Rover	152	152	152	152	+0.00	+0.00			
Amorth	132	132	132	132	+0.00	+0.00			

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	6/8	100% High	Low	Quot.	Close
A											
BBG B&P AAR	44	34	22	22	22	124	124	124	124	124	124
BBG B&P ACI	140	120	110	110	110	124	124	124	124	124	124
BBG B&P AMT	50	31	17	17	17	124	124	124	124	124	124
BBG B&P AMT	212	112	112	112	112	124	124	124	124	124	124
BBG B&P AMT	202	112	112	112	112	124	124	124	124	124	124
BBG B&P AMT	192	112	112	112	112	124	124	124	124	124	124
BBG B&P AMT	182	112	112	112	112	124	124	124	124	124	124
BBG B&P AMT	172	112	112	112	112	124	124	124	124	124	

1983 Brought a Turnaround for a Leaner Detroit

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

DETROIT — For U.S. automakers, 1983 was a year when rebates ended and sharp cost-cutting combined with solid sales to produce a financial turnaround that analysts said was little short of spectacular.

The industry reported Thursday that it had continued the recovery of last year from the worst sales slump since World War II. It sold 5,786,977 cars for the year, an increase of 17.2 percent over the 5,756,638 sold in 1982.

Including import sales of

2,368,764, a total of 9,155,741 cars were sold in the United States in 1983, making it the best sales year since 1979, when 10.2 million were sold. Sales in 1982 totaled 7,955,970.

Analysts said they had expected the sales gains, but were impressed with the sharp improvement in profits that those sales brought.

As recently as 1980, the Big Three auto companies — General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. — reported combined losses of \$3.96 billion. In the

first three quarters of 1983, however, the three reported combined earnings of \$4.1 billion. And analysts estimate that the three will end the year with combined profits of between \$6 billion and \$7 billion.

Analysts attributed the sharp rise in profits to steep cost cutting and the increase in effective prices caused by the ending of rebates, as well as the normal impact of higher volume. As one measure of how effective Detroit's cost cutting has been, the Big Three's higher profits for last year will come on sales that are up only 214,000 units over the big loss of 1980 — 6,47 million cars versus 6,25 million.

"It became clear through the year that the profit recovery was much more than just cyclical," said Ann C. Knight, an analyst with Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins.

"It is convincing evidence that the industry has made structural changes."

Analysts predicted that total industry sales would continue to increase this year, with estimates ranging from 10 million to 10.5 million for all of 1984.

With Japanese imports limited

industry estimates have also generally been in this range. Commenting on a 19.5-percent increase in GM's sales in the final quarter, Robert Lund, the company's vice president for sales, said: "This, together with steadily increasing levels of confidence by consumers about their financial prospects, indicates the economy and the automobile business will continue to expand" in 1984.

Profits should similarly continue to increase. Based on projected sales volumes, analysts are predicting that the Big Three will earn a combined \$10 billion in 1984, with \$5 billion coming from GM alone.

Sales by the six domestic automakers — the Big Three and American Motors Corp., Volkswagen of America and American Honda Motor Co. — rose 27.8 percent in the final 10 days of the year, to 206,610 from 161,623 a year earlier. The largest increase in the period — 32.3 percent — was posted by GM, which is offering deferred payment on some small cars.

There were nine selling days in both periods.

With Japanese imports limited

for 1983 — 72 percent — was posted by American Motors, which increased to 193,351 from 112,433 as a result of the success of the All-Subcompact.

Among the Big Three, Chrysler reported the biggest increase — 21.7 percent, to 841,622 from 691,703 — followed by Ford, up 16.8 percent, to 1,571,321 from 1,345,689. GM said its 1983 sales rose 15.3 percent, to 4,053,561.

All the domestic companies increased their market shares, however slightly, at the expense of the imports. GM's share increased to 44.27 percent from 44.06 percent; Ford's to 17.16 percent from 16.86 percent; Chrysler's, to 9.2 percent from 8.67 percent; and American Motors's, to 2.1 percent from 1.41 percent.

Meanwhile, Toyota's market share slipped to 6.1 percent from 6.64 percent in 1982, while that of its leading Japanese rival, Nissan, declined to 5.7 percent from 5.89 percent. An exception to the fall-off in market share for the Japanese companies was Honda, whose share jumped to 4.4 percent from 1.64 percent, because it was able to evade the quota limits with production from its new assembly plant in Marysville, Ohio.

Within the domestic industry, the greatest percentage sales gain

British Car Sales Set Record in '83

Reuters

LONDON — New car sales reached a record last year in Britain and rose 15.3 percent from 1982, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said Friday.

The society said that 1983 sales reached 1.79 million last year, compared with a 1.62 total in 1982. In 1979, the previous record year for car sales, 1.72 million cars were sold. The importers' share of the market dropped to 56.7 percent last year, compared with 57.7 percent in 1982.

In December, new car sales rose 10.3 percent from a year earlier, to 70,925 vehicles. This was the highest level for that month since 1972.

Imports have remained relatively steady at a 2.2-million annual sales rate. The U.S. auto industry is now selling at a rate of 7.8 million, compared with 5.2 million in July 1982.

Despite the current restrictions on imports, the rapid growth in the import share of the market during the 1970s is limiting the benefit

that domestic car makers draw

from overall sales increases. Of the more than 9.15 million cars sold in 1983, 6.8 million came from U.S. auto plants. In 1974, when 8.5 million cars were sold, 7.45 million were domestically produced.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Alcan Aluminium Unit Plans to Buy Metals Division of Atlantic Richfield

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Atlantic Richfield Co. says it has signed a letter of intent to sell part of its financially troubled Arco Metals division to the U.S. subsidiary of Alcan Aluminum Ltd.

The sale will probably result in a one-time-only writedown on assets of as much as \$300 million, a company spokesman said Thursday. He did not disclose the sale price.

The assets sold include plants in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky that were part of Anaconda Co., which merged with Arco in 1976, the spokesman said. He said a definitive agreement would be submitted to the boards of both Arco and Alcan's subsidiary by mid-February. Arco Metals reported pretax losses of \$114 million in 1982.

Peru Ratifies Preliminary IMF Pact

LIMA (Reuters) — Peru has ratified a preliminary agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Economic Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor said Friday. The accord, aimed at obtaining a \$425-million IMF standby credit, is said to include pledges to cut the country's budget deficit and increase interest rates.

In order to obtain the standby credit, to be disbursed through mid-1985, Peru must sign a letter of intent pledging to cut the deficit to less than 4 percent of gross domestic product in 1984, according to an Economics Ministry statement issued after the preliminary agreement was reached on Dec. 16. This compares with more than 9 percent in 1983.

Japan Seeks Import Talks With U.S.

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan wants to hold talks with the United States later this month in Tokyo on their dispute over Japanese imports of U.S. beef and oranges, an Agriculture Ministry official said Friday.

The official said that Japan would like the discussions to be held before Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe visits Washington on Jan. 26. Japanese quotas for imports of U.S. beef and oranges are due to expire March 31.

Hitachi Develops Million-Byte Chip

TOKYO (AP) — Hitachi Ltd. has developed the world's first computer chip capable of storing more than a million bytes, or one megabyte, of information, the company said Friday. The most popular chip now is the 64K, which stores a little more than 64,000 bytes, although semiconductor makers are introducing a 256K chip commercially.

Land-Rover Unionists Back Strike

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — Union leaders Friday approved a strike by 8,000 Land-Rover workers to start next week in an attempt to force the company to increase its pay offer. Rank-and-file motor workers voted 2-to-1 Thursday in favor of a strike. Land-Rover, a unit of BL PLC, has warned that a walkout would lead to layoffs.

Grenville Hawley, national officer of the Transport and General Workers Union, said the members were incensed at a pay offer that Land-Rover says amounts to a raise of £8.75 to £9.60 a week (\$12.25 to \$13.40), or 8 to 9 percent. The unions maintain that the offer, which includes bonus payments, equals an increase of 3 percent.

Venezuela to Seek New Debt Delay

CARACAS (Reuters) — Venezuela soon will ask for a fifth moratorium on public sector foreign debt principal payments, the director of public finances, Gustavo Gaido, said Friday.

He said that the government will meet with its 13-bank advisory committee before Jan. 31, when the current 90-day payments freeze expires. Mr. Gaido said the new moratorium request would probably be for 60 days, with an option for 30 more.

He said public sector interest arrears, which the banks have said must be cleared as a condition for rescheduling, have increased to between \$12 million and \$150 million, from around \$60 million last month.

25% of Florida Citrus Crop Destroyed

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Freezing temperatures last month destroyed at least 25 percent of the Florida citrus crop. U.S. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said Friday. But he added that while there would be some local shortages of some fruits and vegetables, nationally consumers could expect adequate supplies.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Price	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
200	155.18/18.05	—	—
300	200.45/20	145.30/16.50	—
410	—	180.10/15.20	17.07/1.50
420	—	42.5/4.25	9.20/1.50
430	—	—	1.20/0.25
440	—	—	3.00/0.40

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Nigeria Economic Plan Pleases Western Experts

Reuters

LAGOS — Nigerian bankers and economists reacted positively Friday to the strategy of Nigeria's new military rulers for the country's economic plan.

Arthur Linton, the lawyer who is

acknowledged to be the architect of

the Chris-Craft transaction, said

the claim that it was designed to

thwart Mr. Murdoch's "inaccurate perception."

Mr. Linton said that the Atari subsidiary, Warner, was not then in a

position to either buy into broad-

casting properties or issue stock for

itself.

Both sides claimed the other has

problems with cross-ownership of

media.

Representatives of Mr. Murdoch

also accused Warner executives of

acting against the company's best

interests.

"I don't think control of Warner

is an option for Rupert Murdoch.

There are too many (cable televi-

sion) franchise agreements that

would be too many artistic relationships

in jeopardy. There were so many

obstacles here that control was nev-

er an attainable object."

He said the transaction was

made because Steven Roberts, the

general counsel, Warner "has entered

into a rather improvident arrange-

ment because they were eager to set

up a deal that creates arguments as

to why Murdoch should not be

come more involved in Warner."

The two companies began dis-

cussions last June, said Mr. Linton,

who is both general counsel to

Warner and a director of Chris-

Craft. However, because of the

financial losses of its Atari subdi-

vidency, Warner was not then in a

position to either buy into broad-

casting properties or issue stock for

itself.

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ACROSS

1 Gremlins
5 Something to tend
8 Throw off course
14 Put two and two together
18 Delhi wear
20 Afore
21 Make clear
22 Blockade
23 Very small
25 Picked up
26 Glossy fabric
27 Ardent
supporter
28 "Winnie—
Pu"
29 Best
33 Motion picture
31 S-shaped
molding
32 Ham's O.K.
33 Thy: Fr.
34 Ran into a doctor?
38 Whitney invention
41 Rank
43 Baseball's Rose
44 Storm
predece
45 Spacewalk, acronymically
46 Blackhorn

ACROSS

47 At a distance
49 Long green
50 L-Q connectio
51 Against lateral portions?
55 Canterbury headdress
56 Onager treading insect?
57 Ray of the screen
58 Stylish
60 Sight from a crow's-nest
61 Fabrication
62 Ascoreboard listing
63 Grand instruments
65 Ornery
66 Dad's track records?
70 Sidewalk scan
71 Finance mind reader?
73 Yeflower
74 Pennines
pinacle
76 Rams' dams
77 Punta del —
110 Pamper
111 Half a blackjack
112 Move cautiously

DOWN

1 "The Lady Tramp"
2 Doorway accessory
3 Golf instructor's dreams?
4 St. Peter, originally
5 Developed into
6 Highest spot in Turkey
7 Trust
8 Great pleasure
8 Bewitching stare

DOWN

10 Springfield and Mauser
11 Chip in a chip
12 Refrigerate
13 Took charge
14 Designate
15 Woody co-star
16 Discourage blokes?
17 Auspices
18 Bump a Duran
19 Scruff
24 Agenda entry
29 Like surf or soap
30 Orchestra section

DOWN

31 Where the Marxes spent a night
32 Get one's goat
33 Puccini heroine
35 Separated
36 Likeness
37 Gives the ax to kind of tower
39 Knif of tower
40 Scruff
42 Lifeless
47 Hersey locale
48 Parries
49 Province of Italy

DOWN

50 SALT topic
52 Nonsensical
53 Gift
54 Homeric work
55 Devilish
58 Sleepy Hollow victim
59 Forbidden desires
63 Diametrically opposite
64 Indian river

DOWN

65 Nickelodeon output
66 Lapwing
67 Corroded by a fine spray?
68 Obstructs, in law
69 Invisible vapor
70 Speck of dust
71 Seedless plant
72 Olympics reward

DOWN

74 Impudence
75 Commando action
80 Try for a pin
81 Dactyl's relative
84 Was a tenant
85 Dispatch boats
86 Creeping S.A. plant
87 Delphi V.I.P.
88 Pheasants' nest
91 Hairdresser's application

DOWN

94 Parsonage
95 Made haste
96 Tortoise's rival
97 "Star—"
98 Information
100 Banking abbr.
101 Confucian truth
103 It may have come first
104 Buck's mate

DOWN

105 Clear the board
106 Yule ails
107 Chess champion: 1960-61
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110 Pamper
111 Half a blackjack
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AN AMATEUR'S GUIDE TO THE NIGHT

By Mary Robison. 160 pp. \$11.95. Knopf, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

WE weren't learners, really," says a character in one of Mary Robison's new stories, "We had spent our lives rushing through everything: music albums, books—though never a whole book from start to finish. We took in whatever we thought we could turn into conversation, from TV shows, movies. The only reason we liked to know a thing was so we'd have something to yammer about—oo! that we had anyone to share our talk with."

Rootless, alienated and blasé, Mary Robison's characters have problems connecting with anyone or anything. Used to improvising their lives they live day to day, without hopes or ambitions. They talk, yes—endlessly, but without ever really listening to one another, and their talk is curiously devoid of sincerity or passion. Conversation, for them, is not a way of communicating, but a series of desultory ooo-sequitars and defensive jokes. It is a way of making the time pass by—like eating junk food or watching horror movies.

Like Raymond Carver and Ann Beattie, whose fictional territory closely resembles her own, Robison

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son has achieved in one novel and two short-story collections a style perfectly adapted to delineating these attenuated lives. The idiom is 1970s colloquial; the voice, cool and flat; the prose, resolutely unadorned. There are few clues to people's motivations, little narrative exposition and a willful resistance to interpretation of any kind.

In Robison's finest stories — in this collection, "Coach," "Smart," and the title story — this approach results in strong, unsentimental portraits of contemporary life. Fuller-bodied than the others, these stories supply the reader with enough information to feel the texture of the characters' lives; and as a consequence, we can sympathize with their difficulties, perhaps even admire their thwarted efforts to cope.

All too often, however, Robison's coolness results in stories that seem as attenuated as the lives they portray. Not only is the language impoverished, but a sense of authorial vision also appears to be absent. "The Nature of Almost Everything," "Look At Me Go" and "I Am 21" are little more than mood pieces, depicting an alienated sensibility; the author's attitude in these stories amounts to a kind of stung.

In other cases, Robison seems so reluctant to impinge motive or causality that the stories read like an anthology of random events. In "You Know

Charles," the following sequence occurs: a troubled young man named Allen goes to visit his aunt; he sees a menacing-looking teen-ager standing outside her apartment building; Allen tells his aunt about his problems; she invites the teen-ager in for a visit; she takes photographs of the two young men; she collapses in the bathroom. What is the reader to make of this? —that life is ironic? or, that people are unhappy? In any case, we never know enough about the characters and their dilemmas to want to bother to interpret any of it.

Almost all Robison's characters, it seems, suffer from a sense of dislocation. One woman hears voices in her head, another complains about a brain tumor; an accident-prone man totals the family car, then catches on fire while cooking on the hibachi. Others, like Nobuko who hasn't changed out of her pajamas in weeks, are simply afflicted with a gamey anemia. "What's the matter?" her boyfriend asks. "There are things," Nobuko says. "Many things."

Spaced out casualties of the '60s, these characters belong to a generation that grew up skeptical about the world around them. The adversary stance of that decade, however, has degenerated into a vague alienation with everything around them; they could care less about politics or ideas. Getting through, coping is all they aspire to do — as one puts it, "at 36, my goals are to stay sober and pay off my MasterCard bill."

Flowing through life, these people tend to shuck off relationships and identities the way a snake sheds its skin. Why bother working at a career or sustaining a friendship, they figure — sure, things fall apart, but something else will always take their place.

As far as such characters are concerned, fate is something to other people's hands, and instead of trying to exert control over their lives, they accept their lot with a sigh. For the reader, this passivity, this sullen willingness to submit to the buffettings of fate, ultimately drains Robison's characters of interest. In one way or another, all of us make concessions and compromises, but it is still the struggle to make sense of the things that construct our dreams that lends life — and literature — a sense of vigor and purpose. To the end, it's hard to really care about characters who appear to care so little about themselves and others.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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SPORTS

The Redskins and 49ers: Two Differing but Multifaceted Gems

By Gary Pomeranz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Much has been made of the similarities between the San Francisco 49ers and the Washington Redskins, who will meet here Sunday in the NFC title game.

Mostly, people point to the sidelines, at 49er Coach Bill Walsh and Redskins Coach Joe Gibbs, and believe they see National Football League coaches of the same ingenuous ilk, men who take a stick of chalk and in theory and turn defenses to dust.

"Some things may look similar," Gibbs said Thursday, "but our offenses are as opposite ends of the spectrum. Most of the things we do come from the one-back set; they use the two-backs. They use sweeps and traps. We don't do any of that."

The truth is, the two teams are pedigrees apart. The 49ers (11-6) run the ball primarily to set up Joe Montana's passing game, which can be devastating. The 15-2 Redskins, on the other hand, use the run to set up more runs, usually sending John Riggins between the tackles again and again. To keep defenses in a perplexed rut, quarterback Joe Theismann will hit wide receivers Charlie Brown and Art Monk for key gains.

While San Francisco passes on more than 52 percent of its offensive plays, Washington passes only 44 percent of the time; the Red-

skins' simple formula is that ball control equals game control.

Furthermore, the spine of the 49er defense is a relentless, hard-hitting secondary, with the added outside speed of end Fred Dean (17½ sacks) on passing downs.

Conversely, the Redskins defense derives strength mostly from its line and linebackers, with tackle Dave Butz and linebacker Neal Olkewicz clogging the middle as part of the league's top-rated defense against the run.

The 49ers will enter the game as 10-point underdogs, having avenged a 24-23 victory over Detroit last week. The Redskins are riding a 10-game winning streak, the last being Sunday's 51-7 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

49ers vs. Redskins defense:

The resourceful Montana threw 26 touchdown passes with only 12 interceptions this season. He is protected by a line that (unlike the Redskins') is more adept at pass blocking than run blocking. More than anything, though, it is Montana's elusiveness that keeps pass rushers frustrated and the sack count low — 33 in the regular season to Washington's 35.

Montana throws well on the run, scrambling or rolling out. He's tough to keep in the pocket.

"He's not the kind of guy you blitz," Gibbs said. Three times in the 49ers' 42-17 victory over Dallas in the regular-season finale, Mon-

tana turned a blitz into a touch-down pass.

Running back Wendell Tyler (1856 yards for the year) and rookie fullback Roger Craig (725) each ran 76 times this season. They are also among Montana's primary receivers, with 34 and 48 receptions respectively. Tyler's outside speed is countered only by the fact that in 1983 he averaged one fumble for every 30 carries, an unusually high rate. (Riggins averaged one fumble for every 51 carries.)

"They have 150 formations. That's more than any I've seen since I've been here," Gibbs said of the 49er offense. Added linebacker Mel Kaufman: "They use a formation once and they never come back to it."

Wide receiver Dwight Clark (70 receptions) is out with a knee injury and will be replaced by Mike Wilson (30 catches). To Clark's absence, San Francisco wide receivers caught only three passes last week. Montana went to veteran tight end Russ Francis more often against Detroit; Francis caught 4 passes for 75 yards.

"If Clark was healthy we'd probably have a better idea what their game plan would be," said Redskins free safety Mark Murphy. "Now we only have one game to go on."

Still, the 49er offense — with all its short, quick passes — has been inconsistent lately. It managed only two substantial scoring drives against Detroit, and in five of the

last six weeks it has produced between 290 and 310 yards per game. Before that, the average was nearly 400 yards.

More than ever, the Redskins must mount a pass rush. Montana has a quick release, something that has troubled Washington this season.

Furthermore, Sunday will be one

of those rare times when the Redskins could hold an opponent under 100 yards rushing and still be troubled. San Francisco is a team that will go to the pass, forced to or not.

The linemen must keep in their rushing lanes and keep Montana in the pocket," says the Redskins defensive line coach, Laren Tongen.

Rookie Petronio, the defense coach, has predicted the 49ers will throw between 50 and 60 passes. "Richie's usually pretty tight," said strong safety Ken Coffey, part of a secondary of growing confidence and production. "But 50 or 60

passes? Man, that's a lot of running for me."

Redskins vs. 49er defense:

"We have to do the stuff that got us here," said Theismann. And that means Riggins is making the clock an ally. The Redskins led the league in average time of possession this season (33.44).

San Francisco's defense yields an average of 4.3 yards per carry, 22d in the league. The 49ers usually play a 3-4 defense on first down, then move into a 4-3. It is a defensive line more of quickness than power, with Dean (who rushed from either side) and end Duane Board (13 sacks) providing the pressure.

Washington's offensive line will have a distinct advantage power-blocking against a 3-4 defense, and some Redskins theorists expect the 49ers to play a 4-3 on many first downs because of that power.

"I just finished watching game film and they're a much better

defense than I thought," said Riggins, who has run for more than 100 yards in a league-record five straight playoff games. "I think we can handle their quickness. I think we should be able to run the ball on them."

The 49ers' leading tackler is left cornerback Ronnie Lott. He, fellow cornerbacks Eric Wright and safeties Carlton Williamson and Dwight Hicks comprise what Monk called "the most physical secondary we've played against. They cover well and hit hard."

Unlike that of the 49ers, the Redskins offense has zeroed in on perfection recently. Against the Rams last week, Theismann completed 18 of 23 passes for 302 yards and two touchdown passes to Monk. Riggins chewed up defensive backs and time. The offensive line dominated.

Still, as free safety Murphy cautions: "The best thing we can do with that game is forget it."

Knox Has Holdover Seahawks Soaring

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The surprising thing about the Seattle Seahawks' startling success this National Football League season has been first-year head coach Chuck Knox's ability to win with holdover players from the era of former Coach Jack Patera.

When the Seahawks play the Raiders for the American Conference championship Sunday in Los Angeles, only four of the 22 offensive and defensive starters will be new from the 1982 season.

"You've got to deal with the hand you're dealt," says Knox.

In one of professional sports' most incredible turnarounds, the Seahawks are one victory away from going to Super Bowl XVII.

The Raiders are seven-point favorites to beat the Seahawks. But the Miami Dolphins, at home against Seattle last Sunday, were 7½-point choices. The Seahawks won, 27-20.

"I'm not surprised we're here," said past two years Pro Bowl selection Ken Easley, one of the NFL's premier strong safeties and Patera's first-round draft choice in 1981. "If a player is surprised he's here at this point of the season, he doesn't have a winner's attitude."

Would he ever consider moving to the United States? "Not a chance," he said with a grin. "They don't speak the language, do they?"

The Olympics will mark the first time that the British champions have all appeared in the United States. Ovett made one trip to Houston in 1980. Coe has never competed and Cram has made only a few casual runs.

The British believe their running is enhanced by a tradition of rigorous cross-country runs in hard weather, giving naturally agile youths an extra dimension of stamina. There is little of the indoor training or events found in the United States.

"These guys don't have or need people running them through their paces," said Andy Norman, a British police sergeant in addition to his efforts at promoting the sport. "If you don't know what to do by the time you're a record holder, you never will. American coaches are too busy wiping noses."

In Britain, the Ovett-Coe rivalry and both athletes' achievements have undoubtedly been a factor in raising the standards of middle-distance running.

"What happens is that when an event becomes fashionable, you get other youngsters being pulled in," said Cram. "So what started out as a coincidence a few years ago of having these two outstanding athletes in Seb and Steve has become a cycle of success."

With tenacity and luck at the Olympics, 1984 could be Britain's best year yet, possibly giving it a sweep at every distance from 800 to 5,000 meters. No one else has a better chance.

The British believe their running

club that won just 39 games while losing 62 in its first seven NFL seasons.

In this, its eighth season, Seattle has managed its first playoff appearance. Just two seasons ago, the Seahawks put together a string of 15 losses in 16 games. Seattle didn't win a single game at home in 1980.

These woeful times all came under Patera, a hard-line, no-nonsense coach who sometimes had difficulty communicating with his players. To his credit, he also coached the Seahawks to two 9-7 seasons earlier in their history.

Knox, 51, entered the picture last January when he abruptly left Buffalo in a split with Owner Ralph Wilson over what Knox felt was Wilson's unwillingness to spend the money necessary to build a winning franchise.

There was a quarterback switch, with Knox replacing veteran Jim Zorn with Dave Krieg midway through the 1983 season because the offense was sputtering. Krieg signed as a free agent in 1980 out of Little Milton College in Wisconsin, had started only five games before.

"We brought them in because we felt we had a need for them," Knox said. "It didn't cost us anything to get them either. It didn't mortgage our future."

Knox has not been afraid to step on toes. He cut popular center John Yarno, a starter in most of his six pro years, before the regular season began. Interestingly, no other NFL team picked Yarno up.

Knox also demoed former first-round pick Manu Tuilosopo and Keith Simpson, a defensive tackle and cornerback, respectively, to back-up roles.

The Seahawks will play hungry. "I don't think we're satisfied just to be in the final four," Knox said, "just like we weren't satisfied to just make the playoffs."

The key: Curt Warner.

Seattle's coach has not been afraid to step on toes.

Ovett, Coe, Cram & Co. Enjoy Long Run at the Top

By Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service

LONDON — In middle-distance running, an exuberant Steve Ovett one night recently, Britain now has the world record holder, the Olympic champion and the world champion and they are three different blokes. I don't think any other country has had that...

Ovett's patriotic declaration referred to himself and Sebastian Coe, as Olympic gold medalists (in the 800 meters and 1,500 meters, respectively); himself and Coe as world record holders (currently in the 1,500 meters and, since, and Steve Cram, world champion after winning the 1,500 meters in last summer's track and field championships in Helsinki.

Add to that Dave Moorcroft's 1982 world record in the 5,000 meters and the British do seem to be heading toward the 1984 Summer Olympics as the reigning powers of the range between sprinters and marathoners. The success of these runners has helped make Britain, as Cram put it, "the most improved nation in the world in athletics."

After a patry single bronze at the 1976 Olympics, the British won two golds at Helsinki (Daley Thompson maintaining his dominance in the decathlon), a silver, and two bronzes and finished fifth in points among the 154 countries competing. Had Coe and Moorcroft not sat out with long-term ailments, the performance could have been better.

Britain has always had a reputation for producing top-quality runners, as the Oscar-winning film "Chariots of Fire," which dealt with great runners of the 1920s, reminds us. But, not since Roger Bannister broke the four-minute mile in 1954 have the British had a great deal to be proud of in track and field.

Then in the mid-1970s appeared Ovett and Coe, now 28 and 27, respectively. The two are different personalities; only chance can explain their emergence at the same moment. Ovett came from a working-class family in the seaside resort of Hove, where he still lives and trains on local byways. Coe came from Sheffield, where his fa-

ther is a businessman. Coe finished college and lectures in sports science at Loughborough University.

Soon they were bouncing records back and forth between them. They still hold the majority of the five fastest times ever in the 800 meters, 1,500 meters and mile.

Their successes at the 1980 Moscow Olympics were considerable, although some good runners missed the Games because of the U.S.-led boycott.

But there was growing pressure for a clear test to determine which of the two was the better athlete. During the summer of 1982, a series of head-to-head races was scheduled in London, Athens and

Oregon, but was scrubbed, because of injuries, and never re-scheduled.

Moorcroft and Cram started winning important contests to keep the bandwagon going, but injuries to the various top runners has reduced the amount of direct competition and created frustration.

"I think, particularly on Steve's side, there will always be a natural resentment at the way he has been cast by the press as a foil for Seb's winning virtue — the double set against the goodie — the courteous, cooperative exemplary Seb and the self-opinionated, 'street-fighting' Ovett," wrote Harry Wilson, Ovett's coach, in his book "Running Dialogue."

Later it has seemed the athletes' ailments, rather than their characters, have overshadowed their sway over middle-distance running.

Ovett had a succession of leg injuries in 1981-82 from which some experts believe he has not fully recovered. Cram was out with a knee and ankle problem for 10 weeks last spring and by choice did not run a step from September until November. Moorcroft came down with hepatitis and missed the past season.

Most serious of all is the rare disease called glandular toxoplasmosis that has sapped Coe's strength and confidence. He has resumed training.

Doctors believe Coe first became ill early last year and then again in April or May. Until September's final diagnosis, he suffered from nocturnal sweating and swollen glands. In races, he faded in the

closing yards, which was as much a symptom of waning psychological stamina as his physical problem.

At 23, Cram may yet prove to be the most outstanding of the British champions. In 1982 he won the European and Commonwealth 1,500-meter titles in addition to the 1983 Helsinki championship.

After those two 1982 triumphs, critics said Cram had not been truly tested because neither Ovett nor Coe had raced. But in winning at Helsinki, Cram defeated Ovett, who finished fourth; Steve Scott of the United States; 1976 Olympic champion John Walker of New Zealand, and Said Aquita of Morocco. Cram's winning time was 3:41.59.

A few weeks later, Ovett set a 1,500-meter world record of 3:30.71. The British press clamped

to see a decisive contest with Cram from the start of the season was over. Finally, on Sept. 9, Ovett and Cram faced off in the mile. Only 15-hundredths of a second divided them. Cram won in 3:52.56, about five seconds slower than Coe's record of 3:47.33.

A few weeks later, Ovett expressed a quiet confidence about his future. "Although it is about psychological motivation," he said. "You get Steve, Seb, Scottie, Walker, we're all training hard. It's not the training that matters; it's who's got the bottle" — a slang phrase meaning a little extra — "to the day, on the track."

For Los Angeles, Cram will be concentrating on the 1,500, believing it best to focus on one event. He averages about 100 miles a week

NHL Computer Works Overtime Logging Gretzky

The Associated Press

TORONTO — Wayne Gretzky, the Edmonton Oiler scoring star who habitually frustrates opposition goalies, has zapped the National Hockey League's computer.

When the NHL programmed its computer to handle a player's consecutive-game scoring streak, there were double-figure columns for goals, assists and points.

The league didn't anticipate a surge of games in which a man would rack up more than 99 points.

Gretzky has. During his ongoing streak — he's scored in each of Edmonton's 41 games this year — he has collected 47 goals, 78 assists and 125 points.

"When Wayne's points hit 100 during the streak, the computer showed his total as '00,'" said Mike Griffin, the league's director of communications.

"We had to program it again," said Griffin, "to handle three-digit totals."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division

Boston	26	8	W	L	Pct.	63
Philadelphia	23	9	S	J	75	
New York	18	14	S	J	58	
Washington	15	16	S	J	54	
New Jersey	15	15	A	J	53	

Central Division

Milwaukee	19	13	S
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